taken place in such forms of communication as radio, telegraph and telephone. Compared with 1940 the number of radio points in 1962 was more than doubled. By this time communication had been established between Yakutsk and rural localities and machine-tractor stations, and 226 nasleg soviets had been linked by telephone. Many rayons and nasleg soviets are now equipped with radios.

The extent of the postal routes is 65,000 kilometers, practically twice the length of the equator.

Towns and Cities

The capital of the Yakut ASSR is the city of Yakutsk, which used to be the oblast center. Here are concentrated the most important Yakut Republic offices, ministries, banks, scientific institutes, and higher and secondary schools. During the Soviet period Yakutsk has been turned into a major industrial center. The water system laid in Yakutsk has the deepest water-intake point in the world. The problem of obtaining subsoil water for this water system was an extremely difficult one because of the permafrost. Engineers worked hard to solve this problem even before the Revolution, though never successfully. Soviet technicians and working people have solved it. Subpermafrost water is now fed into the main water supply. Stone bathhouses, mechanized laundries, barbershops and other such enterprises for the personal use of the population did not come into being until the Soviet regime. The streets of the city are paved with wood blocks and sidewalks have been constructed. Yakutsk is rapidly developing.

Over the last few years Yakutsk has been changing from wooden buildings to brick and sometimes reinforced concrete buildings. Bus routes between the city and neighboring regions are now in operation.

In Yakutsk there are 22 secondary, seven-year and primary schools. They are attended by about 9000 children. In the city there are 16 tekhnikums, various courses, and a pedagogical institute, a Yakut Theatre of Music and Drama, a Russian drama theatre, two movie houses and seven clubs. The Pushkin Science Library, the Yaroslavskiy Yakutsk Regional Museum and the Yakutsk Museum of Fine Arts are great favorites with the citizens.

There are hospitals in the city and it is also there that the research institutes and laboratories are to be found. In 1947 a research base of the USSR Academy of Sciences was opened there, and in 1949 it was turned into the Yakutsk branch of the Academy. In the same year there was opened a Yakutsk branch of the Tuberculosis Institute of the Academy of Medical Sciences.

Agriculture

In pre-Revolutionary Yakutiya the poor and middle peasant families totaled more than 80 percent of all households. One-seventh of all the households were entirely without sowings, and many were only able to sow a few hundredths of a hectare each. Most of the households (97 percent) had to do without factory-made agricultural implements. Stockbreeding produced extremely poor results. The owners of large areas of land and abundant livestock i.e.,—the kulaks and toyons, grew rich, but not so much by raising the level of land cultivation and animal husbandry as by exploiting the poor and middle peasants.

474 and the Stalin farm in the Megino-Kangalasskiy Rayon. The first of these
[621] barely numbered 10 households in the 30's when first organized, but now
[433] unites 265 individual households. This collective farm has many different branches. It has 1200 hectares of ploughland, 3000 hectares of meadowland, 2700 hectares of pastureland, and upward of 3000 head of livestock. The collective farm has seven subsidiary farms for dairy-farming, horse-breeding, reindeer-breeding, poultry and pigs. Since 1953, fox and rabbit
[377] have been reared on it. The farm has two power stations. The electricity
[234] is used for purposes of illumination, threshing and cleaning the seed, grinding grain and sawing wood. An electric milking system for the cows is being introduced.

Well-designed houses, schools and hospitals have been constructed in
474 the collective-farm settlement. It has its own club, library and radio-
368 relay station. A park has been made near the settlement, and there is also a stadium. Films are shown regularly and amateur concerts are often organized.

474 The Stalin collective farm in the Megino-Kangalasskiy Rayon became
311 the largest collective farm in the Republic as soon as the neighboring
433 collectives merged with it. By government decree, it is the possessor of 67,000 hectares of land, of which 2798 hectares are ploughland, and almost 11,000 constitute meadowland and pastures. The remaining land is taken up by forests. The collective farm sows almost 800 hectares of wheat, 720 hectares of spring and winter rye, more than 250 hectares of oats and bareley, and 55 hectares of vegetables and potatoes. In 1955 there were about 3500 head of cattle on the farm, more than 1200 horses, 250 reindeer, and more than 100 pigs; furthermore, the collective farm has a subsidiary poultry farm and a section for breeding fur-bearing animals.

474 At the present time the collective farm has three small power stations
[377] with a total output of 125 kilowatts. The electricity is used for threshing
[246] grain, driving a sawmill and operating lathes. In view of the increased generation of electricity the farm has mechanized the delivery of fodder to the byres. There are more than 500 different types of machines, 6 trucks, 2 passenger cars and 12 engines on the farm.

[434] In 1955, the farm's income was 2,700,000 rubles. The material status of the farmers has been considerably improved.

At the same time their cultural standards have increased.

[212] There is not one single illiterate person on the farm: 120 farmers have
[871] a secondary education or higher, 10 of them are studying at universities and 165 in tekhnikums and secondary schools. Many of the collective-farm members return to their own farms after receiving their education.

[233] Great progress has been attained by the northern farms of the Nizhne-
[224] Kolymskiy, Bulunskiy, Olenekskiy, Anabarskiy and other rayons. Their achievements are due to the overall reorganization of reindeer-breeding
[563] and the trapping industry. On many of the farms there are Yakuts, Evenks, Chukchi and other minorities all working together.

474 Socialization of the reindeer and the creation of large herds has made it
232 possible to introduce such veterinary measures as stage-by-stage nomad-
233 izing based on the rotation of pastureland, inoculations, and day and night guarding of the herds. In the past Yakutiyan reindeer-herders never made use of dogs, which, for example, among the Nentsy make the work of the herdsmen easier. Nowadays reindeer-herding dogs are used extensively in the Nizhne-Kolymskiy, Allaikhovskiy and Bulunskiy Rayons.

474 The northern collective farms have not confined themselves to the tradi-
433 tional branches of economy, namely, reindeer-breeding, hunting and fishing,
233 and are courageously developing new branches. On most of the